character witnesses testify. Play the tapes. Play the tapes of the statement with Trooper Hudson. Play the tapes, the complete tapes, of the ten-point examinations, recall what he had to say, evaluate his testimony as you would any other witness. I'll let Mr. Harris address Mr. Taylor's comments.

But we have exhibits. Let me -- get out your pencils.

Let me give you what I -- some of the exhibits just real quickly so you can find them. Okay? 1-02, 03 and 04 are employment contracts of Taylor and Filcheck, the beginning of the numbers in the 100 series. 01-15, 16 and 17 are also employment contracts. You need to read the language that's in those contracts. That's 15, 16 and 17.

01-023 is the floor plan. You may want to look at that. We talked about the floor plan, the security cameras, how things were set up, the security, locked doors, how the organization was run. Again, filling out some of the Twigg testimony, some of the Filcheck and Taylor testimony. So 023 is the floor plan.

1-055 is that infamous letter from the Chiropractic Board you've seen at least a half dozen times. I want you to read that if you have any hesitation upon something but read it in conjunction with 01-193 because those are the Board regulations and the statutes. You can't just read one without the other. One explains the other. So read 01-193 with 01-55.

1-078 is the staff meeting that Mr. Donley made reference to and note that's in June of 1994, I believe, and that is with Bill Filcheck being there for only a couple weeks.

01-095 is an interesting letter. It's an employee reprimand of Medina, where Medina was criticized by Burns and Twigg for giving away certain other collars and other devices. Why is that significant? Is there any question in your mind as to who's in charge? If there is, look at 01-095.

And to help you decide this thing, 01-112, I want you to read that. That is Price's resignation letter to the staff. 01-112, in which Price tells the staff that she's leaving, she cares about them all but there's nothing illegal going on, and she puts that in bold print and she gives a copy to Taylor and to Filcheck and to the other staff members.

I've asked you to read tapes -- read tapes, listen to tapes. Let me give you the numbers. 01-256 is the audio tape cassette of Filcheck and Trooper Hudson. 266, 267, 268 and 270 is the ten-point exam tapes. If you're so inclined, look at those.

You know, in the opening statements, I think I'm going back here and tie this all together, Mr. Adams said -- put up a bunch of lies. Remember that? That was pretty good. Lie number one is. Lie number two. Well, I -- you know, lawyers steal from everybody. We plagiarize like crazy. He has a

good idea, I'll give him credit. This is Mr. Adams' idea, we'll give him a footnote. Lie number one: protocols are unimportant. I know you're tired of hearing that word, but again, if you are in certain professions, engineering, military, production of engineering, protocols are second nature and to say that they are -- somehow something is wrong with a protocol just kind of defies my thinking.

I mean every entity has protocols. The garage that you take your car into when they take apart -- do a brake job on your car will have a protocol, a set way on how to do things. I could -- I was going to say some protocols are male oriented and female oriented. My wife tells me there's a protocol to sorting and doing laundry. My son and I can never master that protocol but there's a separate sheet on how we do that, at least that's what she tells us because we always get it wrong because we can't follow the proper protocol to sorting and doing laundry. But even housewives have protocols. To clean a bathroom has a protocol.

Protocols are just second nature and as you heard, the State Police have protocols. When they arrest someone for a DUI, they have a protocol. Why? So they won't look like an idiot to figure out. Protocols are just so common and everywhere that to imply that there is something wrong or inherently suspect with the protocol I think just defies logic.

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Lie number two. Context is unimportant. Context is unimportant. Context is extremely important. Taking a sentence or a line from a letter or the excerpt of a tape out of context diminishes it, allows you to mislead. The bells and whistles and whiz bags of this technology age, I know some of you are older than I am, but I just fear that we're losing a lot of completeness. Context and completeness, in my mind, are synonymous. Completeness is important.

Chains of authority are important. I said that protocols are important but chains of authority are important. organization that I've ever been involved with has a chain of authority. We have a chain of authority in this courtroom. The Judge is at the head of the chain. Every organization has a chain of authority and that chain of authority must be respected and the protocols must be respected and to ignore saying a chain of authority between a subordinate and a superior is something to be ignored because it's out of context, because it's not important, that the x-ray technician has just as much to say in an organization as the office manager, who has just as much to say as the owner, who has just as much to say as the medical doctor or the chiropractor or the physical therapist. That's the beauty again of a jury system. You guys have been in this real You know that there's a hierarchy, there's an authority. And, again, I'll draw it back to the household.

There's a hierarchy of authority in the household. Okay. If you've got teenage kids, all right, you certainly don't think they have the same amount of voting power as mom and dad. If they do then you've got a problem probably in your household. There's a hierarchy of authority there. There's a chain of command, whether it's in the military, whether it's an industrial organization, whether it's a doctor's organization or whether it's in a mom and dad with teenage kids household. Chains of command are important.

Lie number three. The person as a whole is unimportant. I suggest to you a person as a whole is extremely important. What someone has done with their life is important. You could say, well, isn't it kind of keen he's an Eagle Scout, Bill Filcheck's an Eagle Scout. That's an accomplishment. It's an accomplishment as to having served several years in the military. It's an accomplishment having made a rank of such and such, a keeping for the position level of foreman in an organization. All of these are important. Having friends that are priests that will come in there and testify they've known you for almost twenty-five years. A person as a whole is important. There's jury instructions on that and I called your attention to them then and I call your attention to them now. They tend to negate those mental state elements.

Number four. Quantity makes up for lack of quality. I think that's something that a lot of us could go into. If

you don't have good quality you got to bury -- bury people in paper. Now you got thirty-seven volumes or whatever of exhibits so we can bury someone in paper and that -- they'll not look at it and quantity is more important than quality. It's quality that's important, not quantity. It's what you read rather than what -- there's a taped excerpt and something flashed on a screen or some paragraph out of a statute or some paragraph out of a piece of a report or a piece of paper. Read the entire thing. Quality is more important than quantity.

Number five. Billing was easily understood. I could do a -- that's part A, part B, it's the terms that's easily understood. Everyone, of course, understands billing and understands the terms. Those of you that have kids that ever have got those EOB's, explanation of benefits, they come to your house. I'm sure that everyone of you as a juror can honestly say you understood every EOB that's ever come to my house.

All insurance papers, I understand. I read my homeowner's policy, my auto policy, and gee whiz, I understand that. No problem at all. It's not confusing at all. I once had an insurance law professor who said that the only rule he felt insurance is is compared to a biblical phrase to the big print with it and the small print taketh away and unless you read the entire document, the small print

is going to get you every time.

Lie number six. I'm on a roll here. Complaints and accusations of unethical or unprofessional conduct was sent into some legal company. But you complain about something and saying it's not useful or you complain about you haven't been tested; therefore, according to the Government that is to say that they're illegal or medically unnecessary. Not the case. I don't know how logically it falls from that. Usefulness is not the same as -- used is not the same as necessity.

Number seven. The burden of proof and the burden of production. I had to step back for a moment and told you what the burden of proof and the burden of protection is. I think it's highly clear who has the burdens to produce a proof and who has the burdens of production.

And my last one I had to -- it's kind of facetious but we're from the insurance company, we're here to help. I guess the parody of that is, we're from the Government, we're here to help. But I think you need to -- when you hear the credibility witnesses, look at the context. Those of you, in your common experience, that have had -- fought the battles with coverage of insurance companies know what I'm talking about.

Touch back, the instructions. I said we have overt act elements and mental state elements. We have willfulness. We

have knowingly. We have purposeful intent. In order for you to find Bill Filcheck guilty of conspiracy you must find agreement. You must find that he willingly and knowingly joined in this conspiracy with a purpose and intent, purposeful intent to achieve an illegal goal, whatever that goal is you can find under the Government's quantity of production.

I would suggest to you that there is no proof of purposeful intent. There is no agreement. Burns doesn't -- didn't conspire with anybody except Burns. He looked in the mirror to conspire with himself. That's the only person he conspired with. He shared nothing with anyone. He agreed with no one. Burns did not conspire with anybody.

All the other remaining counts, the two through fifteen, you also need willingness, willfulness and knowingly, but you also need specific intent. That's why I called your reference to those elements. You need to find he had the specific intent to aid and abet for this illegal purpose. If any one of those elements fail, the willingly, the knowingly, the purposeful intent, if any one, don't have to have them all fail, if any one of those fails then you're obligated, it is your duty to return a not guilty verdict.

And look at the good faith instruction. The good faith instruction on page thirty-five of the charge -- the good faith instruction addressing the issue of willingly. If you

feel he operated -- Bill Filcheck operated in good faith, everything is obligated to be returned not guilty. Why? Because the mental state element of the willingly falls and doesn't address or suggest to you that the Government hasn't proven knowingly and they certainly -- certainly haven't proven no specific intent to join in some sort of illegal enterprise or illegal organization as Mr. Donley pointed reference to several times.

I ask you to go back and return a not guilty verdict on Counts 1 through 15 in favor of Bill Filcheck and I thank you very much for your time.

THE COURT: All right, ladies and gentlemen, we'll take the mid-afternoon recess at this time and I'd ask that you be prepared to return to the courtroom at a quarter till three, ten minutes from now. Thank you very much. Please don't discuss the case among yourselves during the recess and leave your notebooks and other papers on your desk face down.

(Jury out 2:35 p.m.)

(Recess at 2:38 p.m., until 2:40 p.m.)

(On record in Chambers at 2:40 p.m.)

asked my law clerk to look at his notes and we both have the same thing, which is a one and a half hour close for the Government, split one hour and ten minutes on the opening part and twenty minutes on the rebuttal and there was forty-

five minutes for Mr. Jaffe, forty minutes for Mr. Zimarowski and Mr. Harris said thirty minutes but I think I ruled that if he wanted to take forty he could. So that's where we are on that.

MR. ADAMS: All right, Your Honor, I may have misunderstood. I thought we were in -- that response was in the response to Mr. Zimarowski's concern that we not backend the argument and we were making, I think, a representation it was going to be at least an hour and ten or an hour and fifteen on the front-end but if that was not the way it was understood that was --

THE COURT: Well, I didn't understand that. I do want to say something though. I do think, in light of your misunderstanding, that it's probably fair to give you some additional time particularly because the two defense closes have gone over by five minutes each, which is not a significant amount of time.

MR. JAFFE: By the way, I think Mr. Harris is going to speak considerably less and maybe that --

THE COURT: That's his choice. He has forty if he wants it. And actually I think this is a case in which, upon reflection in listening to the closing arguments, I think you all have done an excellent job of explaining a very complicated set of issues to the jury and I think they're listening very carefully so I'm not too concerned that

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cutting off is coming because it's become redundant or unimportant. What I've concluded is that I'll give you the twenty minutes.

MR. ADAMS: That will be fine, Your Honor.
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THE COURT: Which I think is probably a gift of an extra five minutes since you would get the five additional on the other two and you had five left over but I will -- I will have to stop you, Mr. Adams, at that twenty minutes.

MR. ADAMS: Okay, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Because it is rebuttal and they don't have a chance to respond to it.

MR. ADAMS: I understand. I appreciate that.

THE COURT: Okay. Now I want to say a couple of things. The golden rule's observed in this courtroom and when you start personally attacking or you start testifying in your closing argument, I mean, there was no objection but had there been objections on several -- many several occasions I would have -- I would have sustained them. I just want you to be aware of the fact that I listen carefully to closing argument and I -- I have a couple of understandings, which I think are correct, about where the line is and we're almost finished and I don't expect the line to be crossed again and that's that. I'll see you all in there in five minutes.

(Recess from 2:45 p.m., until 2:53 p.m.)

(Jury in)

THE COURT: We'll begin the last segment of the closing arguments with Mr. Harris.

MR. HARRIS: Thank you, Your Honor.

CLOSING ARGUMENT OF DEFENDANT TAYLOR

MR. HARRIS: I also, Ladies and Gentlemen, want to thank you all for participating. I know when I went to law school, like a lot of people, I didn't know what to think of the jury system but I became a firm believer, all my heart and soul into it and I think it's the only fair way to decide someone's fate so, again, I thank you.

I'm going to do the opposite of everything that Mr.

Zimarowski told you. I'm going to talk loud. I'm going to talk fast and I'm mostly going to talk to you in the dark because I'm going to be showing you some stuff.

I want to get right to the heart of the matter. Our defense in this case is simple. Doctor Taylor did not conspire with anyone to defraud anyone. He did not have any intent to defraud anyone and whatever he did in this case, as Mr. Zimarowski talked about, he did it with -- with good faith to help the patients.

Now, you know, how do you determine what someone -what's in someone's mind, what they're thinking? Now the
Government, you know, wants to rely on things that Doctor
Taylor said in letters and what he said to people but it's

more important, I submit to you, as to what somebody did or did not do. That's what you want to look at.

Now when I was trying to decide how to organize this closing, and I thought what's a good way to do this and I couldn't really come up with anything and I'm sure, like a lot of you all, one night I'm dreaming, can't sleep very well. I'm thinking of protocols and HCFA forms and ten-point exams and that's when something came to me and I decided to make up my own ten-point list so that's what I want to show to you right now. I call this Doctor Taylor's "Did Not Did Ten-Point List" and I want to go through it with you.

The first one. He did not create this protocol that we've been talking endlessly about and he did not have any say in the protocol. You all know from his testimony he was twenty-five years old, just out of school. It was his first job. He went to a school that was steeped in straight chiropractic. He was a big believer in that. He came to the Burns clinic. That's the way they did things in the beginning and then somewhere in late '93-'94, they said we got this new idea, this new thing. We're going to go to a multi-disciplinary clinic. We're going to be able to cover everything, have a medical doctor do all sorts of things. They never asked Doctor Taylor what he thought, if he liked that or if that was okay with him. They just said this is the way we're going to do it.

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Number two. He did have an employment contract with the He had three contracts. One was in '91. clinic. One was in '95, and that one was for three years and one was in '96 for one year. Now the '95 contract, as I think Mr. Zimarowski pointed out on his cross-examination of Doctor Taylor, it had a section called duties and supervision and it said his -his performance shall be subject to the ultimate control and supervision of the corporation. In other words, they could tell him everything to do, what he had to do. It had a restrictive covenant in there that said that if you leave you can't -- you can't open your own practice within two years and so many miles and then it had an early separation fee. If you leave, you got to pay like a \$50,000 penalty. That's what you got to do, so it wasn't like he could just walk out and say so long.

Let me go to number three. He did not order any tests and he did not have control over the testing. Now you heard Mr. Twigg say that Burns decided what tests to perform. He used the Rolodex cards or the Post-It Notes to instruct the chiros on what to do and Jemia Filippine said that Burns ordered all the tests and that Mr. Twigg did what Burns told him to do and I think Doctor Price said all the protocols were determined by Mr. Twigg.

Go to number four. He did complain frequently about the control that Burns had over the treatment plans. I mean what

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else was he going to do? Mr. Twigg said that Doctor Taylor complained frequently to Burns about the tests, about not having control over the tests and Burns said, well, this is just the way it's done. This is the new concept. This is the way we do it now. Price said that Scott frequently complained about control that Burns had over the treatment She heard him complaining and you know he wrote those memos and letters. In those letters the Government seems to want to focus on certain things but you got to look at what was the thrust of his letters. He was complaining that there was too much testing going on. It was generalized testing. You know, we do all this for each patient, instead of what Doctor Taylor wanted was to more particularize, you know, let's look at each patient and decide what are the appropriate tests for him and that's what he was trying to get.

Number five. He did not follow the ten-point script that you've often heard about and did not tell anyone that they had a severely twisted spine. Now as you know from what Mr. Donley said and what's gone on through this whole trial, the Government has made a big deal out of this ten-point script and the fact that Scott had some notes when Doctor Halstead came in in which he wrote stuff down but that's not really the answer. The answer is did they ever produce any evidence that he followed this script? You know, they said that they

had -- they asked Doctor Taylor, I think on cross, didn't there come a time when these ten-point examinations, and I'm talking about the ones with patients, that were tape recorded and he said, yes, they were. Well, I didn't hear any. I don't remember hearing one tape recording of Doctor Taylor giving any kind of ten-point exam to anyone and following any kind of script. And where was the evidence that he ever told anyone they had a severely twisted spine. Never one time did anybody produce any evidence that Doctor Taylor ever said that.

How about with Mr. Muth? When Mr. Muth, you know, who I think obviously was trying to bait Doctor Taylor by saying, well, I'm really concerned about this. I had a friend in high school that had it. I mean, how bad's it going to be? What did he say? He said mild to moderate. It's not severe. It's not anything to really worry yourself at this time over. I mean, he could say, oh my goodness, it's the worst I've ever seen. You better come for, you know, fifty visits or come for the next year but he never did that.

The next one. He did spend a lot of time with his patients. I mean, look at the time that he spent, if you think about it, with Mr. Muth. I think I asked Mr. Muth how long were you there when you came in there. Well, he was there on his first visit about an hour and a half. I mean, that was a good bit of time. Doctor Taylor went over his

medical history, asked him what he did for a living, what kind of work-outs was he starting. He went over the tests in detail. When Mr. Muth would come back on a subsequent visit, he would go over the test and try to explain it to him. He showed Mr. Muth the x-rays. He discussed the x-rays. He discussed what the scoliosis was and talked to him about that and you got to remember, there's been evidence, they're saying that Doctor Taylor's getting paid per patient. Well, if Doctor Taylor's in some kind of scheme to defraud wouldn't he want to run them through. Well, come on now, let's go. Next patient. Let's run them in there.

But, you know -- and then you also heard that Twigg said,
Mr. Twigg, that Doctor Burns criticized Doctor Taylor for
spending too much time with patients. And why do you think
he was doing that? Because he was concerned about them.

Now the next ones I sort of lumped together, number seven and eight because they sort of go together and these are from that staff meeting and Mr. Donley talked a lot about that. The first one is that Doctor Taylor did not follow Doctor Burns' recommendation and make sure you don't list anything that's mild. I mean, first off, Mr. Muth is a prime example of that. I mean if he was going to do -- if he was going to follow this, you know, he would have said what you have, your scoliosis is terrible. It's very bad. Oh, my goodness. But he didn't do that. I mean, the Government makes a big deal

out of that neither Doctor Taylor or Doctor Filcheck ran out there and said you can't do this. What is this? What kind of thing is this? But really the issue is what did they do? Did they go out and try to do that? And, certainly, Doctor Taylor didn't. There's no evidence that he did.

Look at the next one. Did not follow Burns' recommendation to make something up to put in there and I think really Mr. Jaffe covered this and I'm going to cover it a little bit here. But did you hear any evidence that anybody came in and was treated and there wasn't nothing wrong with him. I mean, you saw Doctor Taylor got off the stand, and I think I held them up, and we went through the x-rays with Mr. Muth and the Government's never challenged that. They could have brought in experts or a doctor and said well he doesn't have scoliosis but that's -- there's been no challenge to that.

Now, as you know, there's a conspiracy count and then there's what some people call substantive or general counts.

Now Doctor Taylor's patients were in Counts 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12 and 14. He didn't treat the patients in 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13 and 15. Now one thing, and I know I took some time and probably bored you all to tears somewhat, but when I had Doctor Taylor on the stand I tried to go through each patient and what I want to tell you right now is each and every one of those patients in those general counts was treated or seen

1	by Doctor Price, every single one of them and I think I asked
2	Doctor Price in there. I said, Doctor Price, these people
3	had legitimate complaints, didn't they? She said absolutely.
4	And I'm going to go through them real quick now. I'm not
5	going to put them up here and waste a lot of time but I want
6	to go through some of them. In Count 3, a patient H.S. It
7	says here: "present ailment - 69-years old. Presents with
8	lower back and hip pain. Intermittent right
9	shoulder pain" and Doctor Price says:
10	"lumbar degeneration" is her impression. "Cervical
11	osteoarthritis" and she recommends "spinal
12	manipulation." She later says on this same patient:
13	"good improvement, continues to improve, much
14	improved, continues to improve" again. "Doing well.
15	Doing well" again. "Continue with the current
16	treatment plan. Continue spinal manipulation."
17	Let's go to Count 4. Patient N.V. It says here:
18	"Present ailment. Long history of neck pain, knee
19	pain, has been in a car accident in 1988. Remarks:
20	Chronic cervical strain. Left knee flexion is
21	impaired. Carpal tunnel. Recommend spinal
22	manipulation."
23	Count 5. Patient R.N. "67-years old. Long history of
24	complaints about headaches. Did have a fall on the

right shoulder in January. Wakes up with shoulder

hurting" and her impression "shoulder tendonitis". 1 She says again, "spinal manipulation". 2 3 We'll go to Count 8. Patient P.W. "Present ailment, intermittent leg pain, treated by Doctor Wiley. 4 5 Complaints of -- with a lumbar brace, muscle relaxants about five years ago." Her impression, 6 7 "chronic recurrent lumbar strain" and what does she 8 recommend? "Spinal manipulation and physical 9 therapy" On this same patient she later says "lower 10 back pain much improved. Doing well. Continue the 11 spinal manipulation." A little later on, "doing 12 very well. Spinal manipulation per Doctor Taylor" 13 Let's look at Count 9. Patient B.L. "57-years old. 14 Right wrist is swollen, stiff, painful, fingers are 15 numb. Has neck pain that affects his left shoulder 16 and scapula. Unable to sleep many nights. He wakes 17 up in pain" and she says again, "impression is 18 rheumatoid arthritis" and she recommends "spinal 19 manipulation". Count 12. Patient J.B., a young fellow. "26-years old. 20 21 He complains of pain in the T-8 region", that's just to the 22 right of his spine. "His pain often occurs when he --23 extreme extension of his neck. Got much worse on Sunday 24 night" She says: "Impressions: lumbar strain, loss of

cervical curvature and recommends spinal

manipulation." Then later on she says: "still has some mid-back pain but the neck and lower back are fine. Continue adjustments."

And finally the last one in Count 14. A patient M.M.

"Present ailment, hurt back in 1988 when working at hospital, has hurt ever since. Impression: lumbar strain. Recommendation: spinal manipulation" and in the "progress note" she says "continue spinal manipulation".

Let's go to number nine. Okay. And here Doctor Taylor did tell Doctor Burns that the clinic had lost focus on chiropractic. You'll see it in one of those memos. He also mentions that our main objective is to get the patient well and that they -- and we should be doing this more to get patients better quicker. Now, you know, does that sound like somebody that's conspiring, that has an intent to defraud or cheat, that he's in on this? I mean, like I said, you'd think he'd be talking about ways they could move patients through faster so he could make more money.

Let me go to number ten. Here's my final point. As you know he did not tell anyone to lie on the insurance forms.

Now Mr. Twigg got up and testified that he told Mr. Muth to lie on the form that Mr. Muth got from his insurance company and brought down there. He admitted that he told him to lie on that and you'll remember the Judge asked Mr. Muth, when

Mr. Muth was up there, was Doctor Taylor anywhere around when you went up there and he said, no, he wasn't there, and Doctor Taylor said he had nothing to do with that. That was Mr. Twigg that told him to lie. There's no evidence ever been in this trial that Doctor Taylor told anybody to lie on anything. He was just trying to do what he could for people.

Now I want to talk about one thing in the one form and I'm going to need your help, Laura, on this one, to show you. This is in the memo -- the memo called "Things That Stress Me out", go to exhibit -- go to exhibit 1-131, page 2. Here's one paragraph that the Government did not point out and I think this paragraph is very, very important to this case and I want to read it to you and tell you to take a look at it. And, again, this is from Doctor Taylor's memo "Things That Stress Me Out", Exhibit 1-131, page 2. He says here:

"We are supposed to have authority, responsibility; however, most of the time we are kept in the dark.

We end up being more technicians than doctors."

And I'm telling you, that's exactly what was going on in this case. Doctor Taylor and Doctor Filcheck, for that matter, they weren't really doctors. There was no difference from them -- with them and anybody else that worked there, Jemia Filippine or Sean or J.B., they were just simply technicians doing what they could. They had no authority or decision making.

Now I want to talk about a few more things and then I'm going to be finished. You can bring up the lights. I want to mention for the umpteenth time, I'm sorry, this letter from the Chiropractic Board. You got to remember, it said in there that you were to perform these tests, not whether you were there when they were going on. There's never been any evidence that Doctor Taylor performed any of those tests.

Where was the evidence? As you know, when I went through everything with Mr. Muth, it was always Sean or J.B. that were doing all these tests. It wasn't Doctor Taylor. He was just doing manipulations and things like that. He didn't perform any of those tests.

Now, secondly, Mr. Donley talks about this March 24th, '97 interview with Sergeant Finkenbinder and he said that at this interview Doctor Taylor told them that these tests were medically unnecessary. Well, when Doctor Taylor was on the stand and he was being cross-examined he said I never told them that. Now, you say well what do we do, they say he did and he says he didn't. Well it would have been easy in this case. All they would have had to do was tape his statement. Why didn't we tape his statement, then we would know what he said but we don't know so there's no reason why you can sit here and say well, I'm not going to believe Doctor Taylor. Why? He's got as much right to be believed as anybody.

And, third, Mr. Donley talks about that Doctor Taylor

laughed when Doctor Burns said that Doctor Medina was a gem, he was real pliable. Well, come on, think about it. Why do you think that Doctor Taylor laughed? Because he knew that Doctor Medina wasn't much of a doctor. I mean, come on, he was sleeping and reading magazines. You know, that's why he was laughing. He knew that wasn't much of a doctor there. You couldn't count -- he said he wouldn't even rely on him.

And, also, Mr. Donley points out that Doctor Taylor said something on there about that he never diagnoses. Well, I mean, if you think about it, what was Doctor Taylor doing? He was actually complaining about that. He wanted him to do some diagnosing to help them out, so he could help them with the treatment of patients. He wasn't like he was agreeing with that. He was complaining about it.

Now, also, the Government sort of suggests, it seems like to me, they never came out and said this but they seem to suggest this that Doctor Taylor, and really Doctor Filcheck too, that well they should have -- they didn't like things and they felt there was too much testing, they should have just quit like Doctor Price did. Well, you're forgetting that first they had a contract that had a covenant not to compete, that had a penalty if you left early. And what about their incomes? Doctor Price was only working like half-time and was making about \$80,000 a year. I mean she could have been making \$160,000 if she was working full-time

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and these guys are making about thirty-some thousand, so they're just going to quit and say, oh, we'll just start over. And where are you supposed to -- where you supposed to move to? They got to sell their homes and whatever and leave. They can't start up.

And, finally -- and something that's really not been, I think, brought out enough in this trial and I think it's something -- there's something else that was missing here that nobody's talked about, none of the other lawyers have talked about and I'm going to talk about it. There's one thing that's really missing and that is let's -- let's face it, the patients. The patients meant something. What do you do if you're Doctor Taylor, just say, well, I don't like what's going on here so see you all later, goodbye. You know, you'll just have to get another doctor. You know, I just don't like the way they're operating here. But these people, they relied on Doctor Taylor and Doctor Filcheck to help them. They came in. They had real problems. remember what Doctor Price said and she -- after all, she was a Government witness. She wasn't my witness. say about Doctor Taylor? He was a caring, sympathetic caregiver. He was well liked by his patients and I submit to you that meant a lot to Doctor Taylor. He tried to help these people so you can't overlook and just say let's forget about the patients, they don't mean anything. We'll just

forget about them and leave them on their own.

Now I'm getting down near the end and like Mr. Zimarowski did, in the opening I'm going to come back to something. Mr. Adams got up and came over and pointed to Doctor Taylor and said Doctor Scott Taylor, Doctor of Chiropractic, like that was something that was bad, in and of itself bad, no good and I'll just say yes, Doctor Taylor is a Doctor of Chiropractic and I think the evidence shows he's a good one, one that cared about his patients and tried to help his patients and spent too much time with his patients so it's not a bad thing. He tried to do what he could to try to make them better and also keep them better. That was another thing of him was preventative chiropractic, try to keep people good and make sure they don't have problems again.

He did not agree with the protocol. He did not call the shots. He did not order the tests. He did not get the money and he's not guilty of conspiracy or health care fraud and I thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Adams.

MR. ADAMS: Thank you, Your Honor.

REBUTTAL CLOSING OF PLAINTIFF

MR. ADAMS: The defendants in this case haven't offered you defenses. They've given you the same excuses, the same rationalization and after the fact justifications that they gave themselves throughout the entire scheme. They

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1 set up straw men then tried to knock them down and declare 2 victory. 3 The first straw man each of them has set up is that this 4 case is about treatment. This is a billing case. 5 Mr. Jaffe put up the verdict form that you're going to 6 have to look at on Counts 2 through 15. Let me tell you 7 right now why each and every one of those counts is 8 fraudulent. 9 Count 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14 all in Rebecca 10 Price's name before she ever saw the patient. There wasn't 11 one insurance company witness who said they would pay for 12 that had they known that. Every one of them is fraudulent 13 and every one of these defendants knew it. 14 On Count 10 Price never saw the patient, not at all. 15 could look and you'll see the blank Price form in there. 16 Count 15, Doctor Medina, you heard him testify, never saw 17 the patients. 18 Counts 3 and 6, a charged temperature gradient test and 19 if you think at the end of this trial that an instrument 20 that's not for human use is medically necessary then you'll

And on Count 5 Price isn't even in the office.

That's what's wrong with those counts.

acquit them on Counts 3 and 6.

Mr. Zimarowski asked, where is the material misrepresentation? That's it. That Rebecca Price was in

charge of the treatment of those patients. There is nobody in this room who, after three weeks of trial, can say with straight face that Rebecca Price and Doctor Medina were in charge of the treatment of these patients. It is beyond —beyond doubt that they are not in charge but their names are going on the bill and these guys know it.

Mr. Jaffe says it's irrelevant whose name goes in the box. Well it wasn't irrelevant to the insurance company. You bill for an office visit and it has Rebecca Price's name there, she's not in the office, she doesn't see the patient, it's relevant to them. It's relevant to Medicare because Medicare doesn't pay for anything done by a chiropractor except manipulation of the spine. They won't even pay for the x-ray. Medicare won't pay for more than twelve visits. You heard that from him.

Patients with insurance policies from Blue Cross and Blue Shield had no chiropractic coverage, none, zero. Had they known it was a chiropractor they would not have paid. That's why it's material misrepresentation.

PEIA, \$750, \$1000 cap. The same thing with Railroad Maintenance and Accordia, monetary caps. You look at the bills. How quickly were they over those caps? If it would have been over those caps, the insurance company wouldn't have paid. That's why it's material. That's why it's fraudulent and these guys knew it because the one thing that

was incredibly aware to every one of them is that the MD is not in charge of this clinic. They know that as sure as anything.

You heard Doctor Halstead say the name in the box has got to be the doctor of record, the one in charge, the one with the highest authority. He knows that's not going on. Why does he know that? Because he knows Doctor Medina doesn't speak enough English even to meet him. He knows Doctor Price isn't ordering the tests, that's what Burns tells him when they go into the last meeting.

But, again, what they've done throughout this case, misdirection, the words don't mean what they say. Provider doesn't mean provider. Severely twisted doesn't mean severely twisted, it means something else.

The defendants are like the fable hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil monkeys. Doctor Halstead sees no evil though he knows that the MD isn't running Priority One because it's not his client. He meets with Burns. He knows how the thing is set up. He knows the management company and Priority One are independent of each other because he's there talking just to Burns. He's not talking to the MD and he knows the MD isn't directing or supervising the treatment. He knows when he talks to Wilson that it's Burns who's running the show and that the money is being swept out of Medina's company into the management company. That's the

basis for the money laundering. It's a scam. They put together the proceeds in Priority One and sweep it in a management company; that's what it's all about. He sees no evil selling TG's to people when he knows they're not for human use, even after he finds out. He saw no evil when he didn't get the statistics. He said he didn't get the statistics on how this place operates. Wait a second, guys. Doctor Halstead says oh, I only got them for two clients. Well, you must be very lucky because you saw the two clients apparently who said it, Knoderer and Burns.

Twigg says I didn't see any patient records. How did I know they weren't seeing the medical doctor? Twigg says he comes in and pulls travel cards. You'll be able to look at the travel cards; you'll be able to tell. Says he never sees the HCFA-1500. Well, he gave plenty of advice about how to fill them out, how to split the charges, you saw it in the evidence.

Well, Doctor Halstead heard no evil. He didn't hear

Price say she wasn't going to do medically unnecessary

treatments in that meeting but, hence, sat mute. He didn't

hear Price say she's not going to go back and sign the

document. He didn't hear any evil. He didn't see evil as he

said -- excuse me. He knows Burns wanted him to talk to her

because she wasn't ordering the tests. That's what he

testified to out of his own mouth but he saw no evil going on

for a year.

Apparently he saw no evil when Twigg testified that they all complained, Taylor and Filcheck, they all complained to Halstead about unnecessary testing, heard no evil and he spoke no evil in the IOV reports that you've seen over and over again. You read it. You see it. That's your reaction. He spoke — he said pay attention to coverage. Don't do procedures if they're not covered. He didn't speak any evil when he repeatedly told them do more diagnostic testing and therapy because they're losing revenue. That's the fair thrust of everyone of those comments. He said, oh, no, I told everyone hundreds and hundreds of times he said that's only if medically necessary. Did he show you one document, one document where that was shown. Not a one.

He spoke no evil when Twigg testified that he told him well maybe we got rid of the wrong doctor after Taylor complained about medically unnecessary testing. He knows what's going on at the clinic. He said he used to talk about possibilities, patient flow, communication. If he was so concerned about communication why is he not more concerned about the fact Doctor Medina doesn't speak English very well. Because the only thing he cares about Doctor Medina, the only thing he knows about Doctor Medina is that he signed the forms and in his system that's all that matters.

What about Scott Taylor? He saw no evil when he was

doing temperature gradient tests when the label on the machine says not for human use. How many times a week did he do them? He didn't see any evil, even though he knows Doctor Medina's asleep or reading golf magazines. He tells you I thought he was the clinic director. I thought he was the medical director. I thought he tests.

He didn't see any evil when he fills out the case study calling for the tests, when he fills out the super-bill saying they've been done knowing that that super-bill's going to result in a HCFA-1500 bill now. No, he sees no evil in that. He sees no evil in ordering tests he doesn't understand, he doesn't believe in and beyond the scope of his practice and worst of all, he sees no evil when he writes the insurance company the letter of medical necessity trying to justify it and he sees no evil when, as he says in his letters, I don't like lying to the patients.

He saw no evil in treating Muth, a guy who comes in and says I just want to get limbered up for a work-out. Well, Doctor Taylor maybe speaks the information of wellness care and preventative medicine but most insurance companies did not. It doesn't pay for that. If that's the service Muth wanted, he had to tell them, fine, pay cash or go home. Taylor doesn't get it. He spends an hour trying to prove to you that Muth has scoliosis. That's not the point. The point is Muth's insurance didn't cover wellness or

preventative care.

Taylor saw no evil when he signed up -- re-upped in 1996 with another employment contract with Priority One. They made a lot about these employment contracts. Look at the dates? You heard Twigg say that for a period of time Mountaineer Chiropractic and Priority One ran in tandum. By the end of '95 Mountaineer stopped taking patients that didn't really exist. January of '96 Taylor signed a brand new contract with Priority One, the only company that's left. Why'd he do that? If he's so upset, if it is so bad at the clinic and stressed out, all these things bother him, don't sign the contract. Be a professional. They've asked you to do stuff you don't like, you think is wrong, walk away. That's what we expect from professionals.

Now Doctor Taylor, he didn't even see any evil when the place is raided. If the place you work at was raided by the FBI wouldn't you be a little concerned? He sees no evil when Twigg leaves, the guy who's been telling him what to do, never comes back. Not Taylor, he stays on and he heard no evil. He heard no evil when Burns tells him in a staff meeting, make stuff up. He hears no evil when Burns says call everything mild, not -- don't use mild, think severely, aggravated, degenerated. He hears no evil in that. Hears no evil when they describe Medina as a gem and pliable. You saw Medina. You know exactly what that meant. And he hears no

evil when Halstead tells him, here's the treatment protocol, everybody gets a temperature gradient the first week. The second week's the neurometer and so on. He complains about it but he goes with it. He's willing to stay. His biggest beef, I'm not -- I'm overworked and I'm not paid enough. If they were paying him as much as they paid Medina he would have been happy. He wouldn't have complained about a thing.

And he hears no evil when Price tells him when she's resigning, get out of here and he spoke no evil when he wrote the letters of medical necessity to the insurance companies on behalf of a guy who, he says, was asleep and reading golf magazines. What are you thinking about if you so deluded yourself that that's okay?

He spoke no evil when he admitted in his letters he was lying to the patients and he didn't like it. He spoke no evil when he tried to convert them with the ten-point. He had it in his notes and he spoke no evil when he went to the marketing dinners to try to hook more patients in, even the marketing dinners after the search.

What about Defendant Filcheck? He saw no evil that Medina wasn't the medical director while he was sleeping or retired in Florida. He said I thought we were sending them by FedEx to Medina. The guy was asleep even when he was there. It's preposterous to believe that Filcheck thought they were sending letters to him to be signed in Florida.

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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 look at the patient file. 21 22 agree with or beyond the scope of his -- his license. He saw 23 no evil in doing what he called unethical testing, that's 24 apparently okay. He saw no evil in doing tests that he told

the agents were codes that had been abused.

He didn't see any evil when he filled out the case study form calling for the treatments, filled out the super-bill, which he knew was going to end up as a HCFA-1500. He saw no evil when Burns and Twigg always just upgraded the services and never downgraded them. He said, oh, I never saw the bills but you heard -- you saw his resume and heard him testify, the exact stuff they were doing in the billing department of Priority One is what he was trained in doing. Data entry. They just take this order and put it on the Who's name did he think was going on the HCFA-1500? Again, he saw no evil in writing insurance companies. saw no evil in being an automaton, described himself as a secretary. Do you want to be treated by somebody who's trained as a doctor but thinks of himself as a secretary? He saw no evil in taking directions from Twigg who had no medical training and he saw nothing wrong with a system that never provided him the ability on a regular basis to see the MD's notes or even to see his own case study. Do you recall that? All he had was a travel card. No one ever goes to Saw no evil performing tests he didn't understand, didn't

He, too, saw no evil when he signed up in 1996 for another contract. He, too, re-upped. He could have walked away. He didn't have to sign it.

He saw no evil --

THE COURT: Just a moment, Mr. Adams. If there is any more reaction from members of the public, I will have you removed. I don't want to say it again. Go ahead, Mr. Adams.

MR. ADAMS: Filcheck saw no evil when Price mocked the entire office with her chart. He saw no evil when the place was searched. He saw no evil when Twigg quit. Again, he, too, heard no evil when Burns described Medina as pliable, a gem in that meeting or when they told him just to call everything mild -- not to call anything mild rather but severe.

He heard no evil when Halstead comes and says here's the protocol, do it this way. They all complained about this but they all stayed.

You heard him testify about upcoding. He saw no evil either because oh, we did two lesser visits so I thought it would be okay we billed for a third visit that was at a higher level. The third visit at the higher level never happened. He sees no evil in that.

And he spoke no evil when he told patients, you heard him on the tape, they had severely twisted spine, three or four

in a row, same tape.

He spoke no evil when he told the insurance company, sent them these letters of medical necessity he himself admits are eighty to ninety percent bogus. He spoke no evil when he told the agent he had to justify the tests to the patients. No evil when you have to convince somebody of the value of one of these diagnostic tests if the patients are complaining. His lawyer said you hadn't heard from the patients. You have. You heard from them indirectly because both Taylor and Filcheck said the patients complained all the time. That's why they had to keep her out. That's why they had to convince them to stay. We had to lean them on their backs, make the problem real for them they say.

And like Taylor, Filcheck goes to the dinners even after the search, stays on.

Mr. Zimarowski spoke of the character witnesses with regard to Filcheck. It's hard to be an Eagle Scout. It is an accomplishment. It's harder still to stay one. Bill Filcheck rose and soared with the eagles but he chose to wallow with the hogs. They gave him a white coat but it was way, way too big for him. He never became Doctor Filcheck and that's very sad. He couldn't be responsible. He couldn't be professional. You heard him say "I was just a secretary".

You didn't see many severely twisted vertebrae in this

case but you did see three defendants with severely twisted values and severely twisted testimony.

Tell them with your verdict that you want doctors to be professionals. You want doctors to put patient care before their personal compensation.

Tell them you don't want your time and your money wasted as a patient on diagnostic testing they don't understand, they don't believe in and they're unlicensed to do and tell Defendant Halstead to stop teaching this scheme to hundreds of chiropractors around the country. Tell Defendant Halstead that if they're going to have an MD/DC practice make sure the MD's not a sham, make sure the MD is there when a patient's treated. Make sure the MD is supervising and responsible for the treatment, not somebody else just so you can bill for it.

Tell them --

THE COURT: Mr. Adams, you have one minute left.

MR. ADAMS: Thank you. Tell them you want reality over appearances, you want substance over silly forms, you want recovery over revenue. Tell them by returning a verdict of guilty on all counts.

I thank you for your time, your attention and indeed your endurance. Do justice.

(Rebuttal closing of Plaintiff end at 3:35 p.m.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, as I told you I would have a few brief additional instructions to

prepare you for how you should conduct your deliberations.

They start on page forty-seven of the Charge, if you care to read along.

If it becomes necessary during your deliberations to communicate with me, you may send a note by the court security officer, signed by your foreperson, or by one or more members of the jury. No person—no member of the jury should attempt to communicate with the Court by any means other than a signed writing, and the Court will not communicate with any member of the jury on any subject touching the merits of the case other than in writing, or orally here in open court. Also, I have not given you transcripts of the evidence or—I'm sorry. I will not give you transcripts of the evidence or testimony adduced at trial. You must make your findings from the evidence as you remember it.

Bear in mind also that you are never to reveal to any person - not even to the Court - how the jury stands, numerically or otherwise, on the question of the guilt of the defendants, until after you have reached a unanimous verdict, and that's particularly important when you send notes, do not include any numerical breakdown of where you stand if the note, for some reason, pertains to that issue. The notes become part of the public record. They are shared with counsel and we should not know how you stand until you have

1 advised me that you've reached a unanimous verdict.

In addition, the local rules of this Court provide that after the conclusion of a trial, no party, his agent or his attorney shall communicate or attempt to communicate concerning the jury's deliberations or verdict with any member of the jury before which the case was tried, without first obtaining an order of the Court granting permission to do so. This rule does not prevent you, the jury, from communicating with anyone concerning your deliberations or verdict, but merely governs the contact of you by other persons involved in the trial.

Upon retiring to the jury room you should first select one of your number to act as your foreperson, who will preside over your deliberations and who will be your spokesperson here in court.

When you go to the jury room to consider the evidence presented to you during the trial of this case, you will be furnished with jury verdict forms. There is one for each defendant and the verdict forms are self-explanatory. You can only find a defendant either guilty or not guilty as to each count if all agree.

Now I'm going to hold up these verdict forms and you'll see what I'm talking about. There's a set of verdict forms for Doctor Filcheck. There's a set of verdict forms for Doctor Taylor and there's a set of verdict forms for Doctor

Halstead and within these verdict forms are contained each of the counts as to which the defendant has been charged in the Indictment. You will also have the Indictment in the jury room with you.

On these verdict forms, for example, as to Count 1, conspiracy, there's a line where you have to write in the word of your--of how you find your decision on that, either guilty or not guilty. There's not a check off box; you have to write it in and there's a brief summary of what that count consists of and, of course, you have that information in your instructions.

Now when you turn to Count 2, as you saw in some of the closing arguments, there's one segment of the charge that's contained in the Indictment that pertains to this particular count, then there is a space for you to fill in the word again, either guilty or not guilty, followed by a special interrogatory.

Now a special interrogatory means a special question.

That's what the word interrogatory means. What you're asked to do there is as follows: If you have found the guilty not guilty, proceed to the next count. That means you turn the page and go to the next count. If you have found the defendant guilty, you must answer the special—the following special interrogatory and you'll notice the word is focused on these three categories. You have to find unanimously that

the United States has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the HCFA-1500 claim form relevant to Count 2 falsely claims and then you check one of three; either that the service had been provided by a specified medical doctor; in other words, that that was the false claim, or the false claim was the service was medically necessary or the false claim was the service was performed in accordance with the CPT Manual. Now that same format is followed until you get to Count 15--until you finish Count 15.

Counts 1 through 15 pertain to Doctor Filcheck and to Doctor Taylor. So when you don't see any further counts in the verdict packet for each of those defendants, it's not because they're missing. They are only charged in Counts 1 through 15, okay.

As to Doctor Halstead, Doctor Halstead has additional counts. He is charged in Count 16, which is the money laundering conspiracy and it's the same format as the health care and mail fraud conspiracy charge, guilty or not guilty and there is an additional instruction with regard to Count 16 and it says: If you have found the defendant not guilty then skip or pass over Counts 17 through 26 and have the jury foreperson sign and date the last page of the verdict form. If you have found the defendant guilty, proceed to Counts 17 through 26 and they are set up in a chart form as well, very similarly to what you saw in Counts 2 through 15.

The lawyers and I worked very hard on these verdict forms and hopefully they are self-explanatory and if they are not, I'm sure that we'll hear a question from you and we'll do our very best to answer that question.

Now do not begin your deliberations until the Clerk delivers to your jury room the verdict form and the exhibits.

Finally, observing that all of the principal jurors are able-bodied and mentally alert, it now becomes my duty to ask the alternate jurors to stand aside and take a seat in the courtroom, and Ms. Berdine and Mr. Williams, could I ask you to step--well, actually you know what, you're going to step aside and I'm going to ask you to stay there because of the congestion in the courtroom right where you are, so just stay there. When the jury leaves, you just stay in your seat. I do have a few additional instructions for you.

Ladies and gentlemen, the case is now ready for your deliberation and the Court's officer will conduct you to the jury room.

(Jury out 3:42 p.m.)

THE COURT: Ms. Berdine and Mr. Williams, this is not the end of your service. I thank you for your service to date and I'm going to advise you that under the federal rules I am allowed to retain you as jurors the during deliberations of the jury in case any jury becomes ill or is otherwise incapacitated or unable to serve. I may then replace that

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1 juror with one of the alternates. In order to do that, I 2 have to keep you sequestered during the period of the 3 deliberations. By that I mean I have to keep you away from 4 the public and for that reason I'm going to ask the Court 5 Security Officers to escort you to the conference room up in 6 the Magistrate Judge's Courtroom. We will let you know as 7 soon as I hear from the jury what their schedule is so you're 8 not sitting there in the dark. We'll make sure that you're advised about that and to the extent that you have any questions, you can let Court Security know and they will let me know and I'll ask that you put that in writing, but you take your notebooks with you, take your verdict form--I mean your instructions with you and I'll ask Court Security to lead you upstairs to the conference room. Thank you very much.

Counsel, you're free to stay here in the courtroom. would ask that if you do leave the courthouse that you give us a cell phone number or land phone number where we can contact you in case there's a question and also bring you back within five minute's notice. I assume that if--defense counsel may be going to Mr. Frame's office and if you do that, that's certainly within five minutes and if you're going--if the Government is going down to the Federal Building, that's a little bit more but it's close enough but you're free to stay here in the courtroom.

MR. JAFFE: I think we're going to stay here until we hear what the jury is going to do.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. Is there anything further? Have counsel all looked at the final exhibit list? Before it goes into the jury would you please do that so that we can take care of that issue. It's right here and I'll just ask that you take a look at that and then if you have an objection, Carole can let me know or you can make a proffer on the record.

This Court stands in recess. Thank you.

(Recess at 3:45 p.m. until 8:40 p.m.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I've received a note from the jury that indicates that they wish to adjourn for the evening and I plan to bring them in in order to do that. Please bring the jury in. The note is--Carole has the note if you'd like to see who signed it.

(Jury in 8:40 p.m.)

I've received the note from your foreperson and understand that you wish to adjourn for the evening. All of us want to thank you for your deliberations today and before I excuse you, I just wanted to caution you that you should not discuss the case with anyone when you get home and please don't allow any third person to approach you or to discuss the matter with you and please avoid any media coverage of the case,

should there be any and then I wanted to ask you what time

you wish to resume your deliberations tomorrow morning. I'll

ask your foreperson.

FOREPERSON SEIBERT: Yes, ma'am, we will leave that up to you.

THE COURT: Okay. Would you like to come back at nine o'clock tomorrow morning? Would that be--or do you want to start earlier at eight-thirty? I mean it's really up to you. I don't know.

FOREPERSON SEIBERT: Eight-thirty would be fine.

THE COURT: Eight-thirty it will be then. So with those admonitions and the fact that you should leave your notes and anything else that you have with you in the jury room where they will be locked up for the evening and will be untouched by anyone else; there won't be any cleaning people in there or anything, then we'll see you tomorrow morning at eight-thirty and if you need anything to continue your deliberations, please let Carole know and we'll provide you with any materials or whatever it may be. We appreciate your hard work very much and I would like the alternates to know that we appreciate your waiting as well and we'll see you tomorrow morning then at eight-thirty as well. Is that okay? The weather report is fifty degrees.

All right. Thank you very much. Give your notes to Carole and she'll put those in envelopes and seal them and

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      you'll have them tomorrow morning. Thank you.
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           (Jury out 8:45 p.m.)
                THE COURT: This Court stands adjourned until eight-
 3
      thirty tomorrow morning. Thank you.
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           (Proceedings were adjourned at 8:47 p.m., 02-03-2003)
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DAY 16 - FEBRUARY 4, 2003

PROCEEDINGS

(02-04-2003, 8:30 o'clock a.m., defendants present)

4 (Jury out deliberating)

(Recess from 8:30 a.m., until 2:57 p.m., jury deliberating)

THE COURT: All right. I've received a note from the jury, signed by the Foreperson Lauren Seibert that indicates that the jury has reached a verdict. Bring the jury in, please.

(Jury in 2:57 p.m.)

THE COURT: Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen of the jury, please be seated. I've received Mrs. Seibert's note and I understand that you've reached a verdict. Is that correct?

FOREPERSON SEIBERT: Yes, Your Honor, we have.

THE COURT: Is that as to all counts as to all defendants?

FOREPERSON SEIBERT: Yes, Your Honor, we have.

THE COURT: Thank you. Would you please hand that to the Court Security Officer and I'll ask him to bring it to me. Thank you.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, before I publish your verdict here in open court I have to review it to make sure that it is in the correct form and that everything has been signed.

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(Pause)

1	(PUBLICATION	OF	VERDICT)

THE COURT: Finding the verdict form to be correctly submitted to the Court, I will now publish the verdict here in open court and I would ask that the Defendant, William C. Filcheck, stand. I'm going to go through this in the order in which the defendants are listed in the Indictment.

In the case of *United States of America versus William c*. Filcheck, Jr., Count 1, Conspiracy. As to Count 1, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find that the Defendant, William C. Filcheck, Jr., is guilty.

Counts 2 through 15, Health Care Fraud. As to Count 2, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find that the Defendant, William C. Filcheck, Jr., is guilty.

The service had been--the false claim was that the service had been provided by a specified medical doctor.

Count 3, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find that the Defendant, William C. Filcheck, Jr., is guilty.

The service--the false claim was the service was medically necessary.

We, the jury, on the issues joined, find that the Defendant, William C. Filcheck, Jr., is guilty as to Count 4.

The false claim was the service was performed in accordance with the CPT Manual.

Count 5, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find that

1	the Defendant, William C. Filcheck, Jr., is guilty.
2	The false claim was the service was performed in
3	accordance with the CPT Manual.
4	Count 6, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find that
5	the Defendant, William C. Filcheck, Jr., is guilty.
6	The false claim is the service was medically necessary.
7	As to Count 7, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find
8	that the Defendant, William C. Filcheck, Jr., is guilty.
9	The false claim is the service had been provided by a
10	specified medical doctor.
11	As to Count 8, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find
12	that the Defendant, William C. Filcheck, Jr., is guilty.
13	As to the false claim the service had been provided by a
14	specified medical doctor.
15	As to Count 9, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find
16	that the Defendant, William C. Filcheck, Jr., is guilty.
17	The false claim is the service had been provided by a
18	specified medical doctor.
19	As to Count 10, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find
20	that the Defendant, William C. Filcheck, Jr., is guilty.
21	As to Count 10, the false claim is the service had been
22	provided by a specified medical doctor.
23	As to Count 11, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find
24	that the Defendant, William C. Filcheck, Jr., is guilty.
25	The false claim, the service has been provided by a

1 specified medical doctor. 2 As to Count 12, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find 3 that the Defendant, William C. Filcheck, Jr., is quilty. 4 The false claim, the service had been provided by a 5 specified medical doctor. 6 As to Count 13, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find 7 that the Defendant, William C. Filcheck, Jr., is quilty. 8 The false claim is the service had been provided by a 9 specified medical doctor. 10 As to Count 14, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find 11 that the Defendant, William C. Filcheck, Jr., is quilty. The false claim, the service had been provided by a 12 13 specified medical doctor. 14 As to Count 15, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find 15 that the Defendant, William C. Filcheck, Jr., is guilty. 16 The false claim, the service had been provided by a 17 specified medical doctor. 18 The verdict was signed by Lauren Seibert on behalf of the 19 jury as Foreperson and dated 2/4/2003. 20 Doctor Filcheck, you may be seated. 21 Would the Defendant, Scott G. Taylor, please stand? 22 As to Count 1, the Conspiracy Count, we, the jury, on the 23 issues joined, find that the Defendant, Scott G. Taylor, is 24 quilty.

As to Count 2, we, the jury, find that the Defendant,

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1	Scott G. Taylor, is guilty.
2	The false claim, the service had been provided by a
3	specified medical doctor.
4	As to Count 3, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find
5	that the Defendant, Scott G. Taylor, is guilty.
6	The false claim, is the service was medically necessary.
7	As to Count 4, we, the jury, find the Defendant, Scott G
8	Taylor, guilty.
9	The false claim is that the service was performed in
10	accordance with the CPT Manual.
11	As to Count 5, we, the jury, find that the Defendant,
12	Scott G. Taylor is guilty and the false claim is that the
13	service was performed in accordance with the CPT Manual.
14	As to Count 6, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find
15	that the Defendant, Scott G. Taylor is guilty.
16	The false claim is the service was medically necessary.
17	As to Count 7, we, the jury, find that the Defendant,
18	Scott G. Taylor, is guilty.
19	The false claim, that the service had been provided by a
20	specified medical doctor.
21	As to Count 8, we, the defendant, find the Defendant,
22	Scott G. Taylor, guilty.
23	The false claim, that the service had been provided by a
24	specified medical doctor

As to Count 9, we, the jury, find that the Defendant,

1	Scott G. Taylor, is guilty.
2	The false claim, that the service had been provided by a
3	specified medical doctor.
4	As to Count 10, we, the jury, find that the Defendant,
5	Scott G. Taylor is guilty.
6	The false claim, that the service had been provided by a
7	specified medical doctor.
8	As to Count 11, we, the jury, find that the Defendant,
9	Scott G. Taylor is guilty.
10	The false claim, that the service had been provided by a
11	specified medical doctor.
12	As to Count 12, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find
13	that the Defendant, Scott G. Taylor is guilty.
14	The false claim is that the service had been provided by
15	a specified medical doctor.
16	As to Count 13, we, the jury, find that the Defendant,
17	Scott G. Taylor, is guilty.
18	The false claim is that the service had been provided by
19	a specified medical doctor.
20	As to Count 14, we, the jury, find that the Defendant,
21	Scott G. Taylor is guilty.
22	The false claim is that the service had been provided by
23	a specified medical doctor.
24	As to Count 15, we, the jury, find that the Defendant,
25	Scott G. Taylor, is guilty.

1	The false claim is that the service had been provided by
2	a specified medical doctor.
3	And the verdict is signed by the Foreperson Lauren
4	Seibert and it's dated February 4 th , 2003.
5	Doctor Taylor, you may be seated.
6	Would the Defendant, Ronald L. Halstead, please stand?
7	On Count 1, the Conspiracy, we, the jury, find that the
8	Defendant, Ronald L. Halstead, is guilty.
9	On Count 2, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find that
10	the Defendant, Ronald L. Halstead, is guilty.
11	The false claim, that the service had been provided by a
12	specified medical doctor.
13	On Count 3, we, the jury, find that the Defendant, Ronald
14	L. Halstead, is guilty.
15	The false claim is that the service had been provided by
16	a specified medical doctor.
17	On Count 4, we, the jury, find that the Defendant, Ronald
18	L. Halstead, is guilty.
19	The false claim, that the service had been provided by a
20	specified medical doctor.
21	As to Count 5, we, the jury, find that the Defendant,
22	Ronald L. Halstead, is guilty.
23	The false claim is that the service had been provided by
24	a specified medical doctor.
25	As to Count 6, we, the jury, find that the Defendant,

1 Ronald L. Halstead, is quilty. 2 The false claim is that the service had been provided by 3 a specified medical doctor. 4 As to Count 7, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find that the Defendant, Ronald L. Halstead, is guilty. 5 6 The false claim, that the service had been provided by a 7 specified medical doctor. 8 As to Count 8, we, the jury, find that the Defendant, Ronald L. Halstead, is guilty. 9 10 The false claim is that the service had been provided by 11 a specified medical doctor. 12 As to Count 9, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find 13 that the Defendant, Ronald L. Halstead, is quilty. 14 The false claim is that the service had been provided by a specified medical doctor. 15 16 As to Count 10, we, the jury, find that the Defendant, 17 Ronald L. Halstead, is quilty. 18 The false claim is that the service had been provided by 19 a specified medical doctor. As to Count 11, we, the jury, find that the Defendant, 20 21 Ronald L. Halstead, is quilty. 22 The false claim is that the service had been provided by 23 a specified medical doctor. 24 As to Count 12, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find 25 that the Defendant, Ronald L. Halstead, is quilty.

1	The false claim is that the service had been provided by
2	a specified medical doctor.
3	As to Count 13, we, the jury, find that the Defendant,
4	Ronald L. Halstead, is guilty.
5	The false claim is that the service had been provided by
6	a specified medical doctor.
7	As to Count 14, we, the jury, find that the Defendant,
8	Ronald L. Halstead, is guilty.
9	The false claim, that the service had been provided by a
10	specified medical doctor.
11	As to Count 15, we, the jury, find that the Defendant,
12	Ronald L. Halstead, is guilty.
13	The false claim is that the service had been provided by
14	a specified medical doctor.
15	As to Count 16, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find
16	that the Defendant, Ronald L. Halstead, is guilty of
17	conspiracy to launder money instruments.
18	As to Count 17, we, the jury, on the issues joined, find
19	that the Defendant, Ronald L. Halstead, is guilty.
20	As to Count 18, we, the jury, find that the Defendant,
21	Ronald L. Halstead, is guilty.
22	As to Count 19, we, the jury, find that the Defendant,
23	Ronald L. Halstead, is guilty.
24	As to Count 20, we, the jury, find that the Defendant,
25	Ronald I. Halstead is quilty

1 As to Count 21, we, the jury, find that the Defendant, 2 Ronald L. Halstead, is guilty. 3 As to Count 22, we, the jury, find that the Defendant, 4 Ronald L. Halstead, is quilty. As to Count 23, we, the jury, find that the Defendant, 5 6 Ronald L. Halstead, is quilty. 7 As to Count 24, we, the jury, find that the Defendant, 8 Ronald L. Halstead, is quilty. 9 As to Count 25, we, the jury, find that the Defendant, 10 Ronald L. Halstead, is quilty. 11 As to Count 26, we, the jury, find that the Defendant, 12 Ronald L. Halstead, is quilty. 13 The verdict is signed by Lauren Seibert, Foreperson and 14 is dated February 3rd, 2003. 15 Doctor Halstead, you may be seated. 16 Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, at this time, I am 17 going to conduct a poll of each of you to determine if the 18 verdict that I have published is your verdict in every 19 respect as to each of these defendants. 20 (Jury Polled - all affirmative answers) 21 THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, that 22 concludes your jury service. Would you, please, together 23 with the alternates, return to your jury room for a moment. 24 I would like to come in in just a couple of minutes to thank 25 you for your jury service. Would you mind waiting for me in

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there? (Jury out 3:25 p.m.) THE COURT: All right. Please be seated. At this time I order the verdict forms filed and adjudge each of the defendants guilty on all the Counts as charged in accordance with the jury's verdict. At this time are there any motions with regard to the forfeiture issue, Mr. Zimarowski? MR. ZIMAROWSKI: Your Honor, we--Mr. Adams and I have discussed it. I think he has a position on that and I think the Court may want to hear from Mr. Adams first. THE COURT: All right. Mr. Adams. MR. ADAMS: I believe that, with respect to these defendants, there is no specified property named in the forfeiture count; it's simply a money judgment; therefore, I don't know that we need a hearing to show nexus between a particular property. In that regard, I think the defendants, 19 Honor, I don't see that there's a forfeiture. 20 21 22 23

unless they have some reason that we haven't heard, Your MR. ZIMAROWSKI: Your Honor, if Mr. Adams' position is legally correct and the Court rules that it's correct, then obviously we don't have any nexus issue to place before the jury. And, again, I'm--we'll let the Court make the ruling on whether there is or is not a nexus issue to be decided. If there is a nexus issue, we would obviously

1	request	а	jury.
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THE COURT: As to these specific pieces of property that are alleged in Count B of paragraph a hundred and twenty, Mr. Adams, your position is what now?

MR. ADAMS: Those are all properties associated with Defendant, Robert Burns.

THE COURT: Okay. From my review of what I've just read and what response I just got, I agree with that. Do you have any--

MR. ZIMAROWSKI: No, I do not dispute that, Your Honor. Again, that's why I let Mr. Adams speak to that.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. In that vein then, I don't believe that it's necessary for me to hold the jury over or to return them for a forfeiture hearing and I will permit them to leave.

Now with regard to post-trial motions, Mr. Jaffe, Mr. Zimarowski and Mr. Harris, did you wish to address the time frames and other matters at this time?

MR. JAFFE: Yes, pursuant to Rule 29-C, I believe the Court has discretion to extend the seven-day deadline. During that seven-day period, which I believe that's taken, I would say that we would like twenty-one days, because I think the seven day means you have around nine or at least, because of weekends. I think Mr. Harris has a scheduling issue with a brief that he has to have filed.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. HARRIS: Yes, Your Honor, I have a brief in the
Fourth Circuit due on the 13 th , which I think the Court's
aware of and I've worked on it some obviously been it's been
what a month or so, I haven't touched it and I'm going to
start work on that immediately and that will tie me up until,
what is that, nextThursday of next week.

THE COURT: Does the Government have any objection to my granting the defendants until Monday, the $24^{\rm th}$ of March for the submission of any post-trial motions.

MR. ADAMS: No, Your Honor, no objection.

THE COURT: Is that sufficient time for counsel?

MR. JAFFE: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. HARRIS: Yes, Your Honor, that's fine.

THE COURT: Then the Court will provide leave to extend the time frame for the filing of motions, after discharge of the jury, until the close of business on Monday, March $24^{\rm th}$.

Are there any other motions to come before the Court at this time, specifically with regard to bond?

MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, I would move that my client be allowed to continue on the bond that he has. I think it was a personal recognizance.

MR. ZIMAROWSKI: Likewise for Doctor Filcheck, Your Honor.

doing that is

1	MR. JAFFE: We've actually posted a bond, two
2	houses; Doctor Halstead's brother's house and the house of
3	his ex-wife and children, as well as a cash bond for the
4	amount of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. We haven't
5	moved to exonerate. We'd move to keep that.
6	THE COURT: All right.
7	MR. JAFFE: He doesn't have his passport.
8	THE COURT: He doesn't have his passport?
9	MR. JAFFE: He does not have a passport, no
10	connection. Two hearings in Atlanta.
11	THE COURT: Have the other defendants turned in any
12	passports if they have.
13	MR. HARRIS: Doctor Taylor doesn't have a passport.
14	MR. ZIMAROWSKI: And Doctor Filcheck turned in his
15	passport.
16	THE COURT: Does the Government have any objection
17	to the defendants remaining on bond, pending sentencing?
18	MR. ADAMS: Your Honor, I think with respect to
19	Defendant Halstead, I think bond needs to be reviewed in
20	light of the nature of the convictions and his prior
21	convictions. I think he's a potential flight risk because
22	so to the ability you would ascertain what his assets are.
23	Also he is currently continuing to teach the MD seminars
24	around the country and that, as a person who is doing that is
25	in constant travel. Also I believe the Court saw duringit

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1	wasn't admitted into evidence, but a number of documents that
2	the Government offered with respect to prior false statements
3	in legal proceedings at various times, and that for those
4	reasons we believe that bond needs to be increased.
5	THE COURT: In what respect?
6	MR. ADAMS: I think it's at a hundred and fifty now.
7	The Government would ask for five hundred thousand.
8	THE COURT: Mr. Jaffe.
9	MR. JAFFE: Well, he's been in constant travel
10	throughout this period of time; it's only in America.
11	There's just no way in the world that he's going to be able
12	to come up with anything close to that. It took us a week to
13	get these two houses. That's what he got, between legal fees

and his business and that's what he has.

THE COURT: Does Doctor Halstead--let me ask this to the Government. To your knowledge, does Doctor Halstead have any business ties or family connections anywhere out of the United States?

MR. ADAMS: Your Honor, we--I believe when Mr. Markson testified, he provided an interview to Special Agent James regarding conversations he had in the past with Doctor Halstead with respect to off-shore accounts and we would note that some of the false statements that he had some property, dealt with the concealment of assets and indeed we feel with respect to Doctor Knoderer and with respect to the prior

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1	proceedings.
2	THE COURT: But Doctor Halstead has met every
3	requirement of his bond conditions during the pendency of
4	this litigation as far as I'm aware. Correct?
5	MR. ADAMS: I'm not aware that anything has not been
6	met.
7	THE COURT: Okay. Is there any new evidence, other
8	than the convictions here today, which would support an
9	argument that he is a flight risk?
10	MR. ADAMS: I think only the recent confirmation of
11	the amount of outstanding tax liability he has for, I think,
12	for the years 1991 forward, just shy three million dollars.
13	THE COURT: Is that in the information that's before
14	me?
15	MR. ADAMS: Not at this time, no.
16	THE COURT: No.
17	MR. ADAMS: But it does, I think, go to risk of
18	flight, Your Honor, given the amount of restitution that may
19	be involved with this case plus his tax liability.
20	THE COURT: Here's what I'm going to do. I'm going
21	to continue Doctor Halstead on the current bond. I'm going
22	to give the Government seven days within which to file any
23	information that they want me to consider that would suggest
24	that Doctor Halstead's risk of flight has increased and that

the bond--the amount of bond should be increased and that

would be due on Monday, the $10^{\rm th}$ and then I would give Doctor Halstead until Monday the $17^{\rm th}$ to file a response indicating the grounds in support of maintaining--retaining the bond at the amount it is and under the same terms and conditions and after that, I'll issue a ruling. I don't feel I have the information in front of me to properly judge that at this time.

I will, therefore, unless otherwise specified, continue the defendants on the same bond conditions as previously set by the Magistrate Judge and there will be an order entered setting a schedule for the submission of a pre-trial report or presentence report and then setting a sentencing date. My estimate of sentencing in this case would be that the sentencing date would be sometime in late April or early May and we will get you a specific date within the next week, once the judgment order is entered and the scheduling order goes out.

Are there any other matters for the Court to take up before we adjourn?

MR. HARRIS: Well, Your Honor, I just want to inquire if you were going to--you said something about speaking to the jury and I know in the past you've come back out to talk to us a little bit.

THE COURT: If you request, I will do that.

MR. HARRIS: Yes, Your Honor.

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CERTIFICATE

I, Linda L. Bachman, Official Reporter of the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the above-styled action on February 3 and 4, 2004 as reported by me by stenomask.

I certify that the transcript fees and format comply with those prescribed by the Court and the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Given under my hand this 10th day of March, 2005.

Linda L. Bachman, CCR, CVR
Official Reporter United St

Official Reporter, United States District Court for the Northern

District of West Virginia